maintaining the data needed, and c including suggestions for reducing	lection of information is estimated to ompleting and reviewing the collect this burden, to Washington Headqu uld be aware that notwithstanding an DMB control number	ion of information Send comments arters Services, Directorate for Info	regarding this burden estimate ormation Operations and Reports	or any other aspect of the s, 1215 Jefferson Davis	nis collection of information, Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington
1. REPORT DATE 30 SEP 1997		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED <b>00-00-1997 to 00-00-1997</b>	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
The Generation of Cusps on Gravel Beaches: The Evaluation of Edge Wave and Self-organization Hypothesis				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
wave and Sen-organization rrypomesis				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Department of Geography, Los Angeles, CA,90089				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAII Approved for publ	ABILITY STATEMENT ic release; distributi	on unlimited			
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NO	OTES				
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFIC		17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON	
a REPORT unclassified	b ABSTRACT <b>unclassified</b>	c THIS PAGE unclassified	Same as Report (SAR)	2	

**Report Documentation Page** 

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

# THE GENERATION OF CUSPS ON GRAVEL BEACHES: THE EVALUATION OF EDGE WAVE AND SELF-ORGANIZATION HYPOTHESES

Douglas J. Sherman
Department of Geography
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0255

phone: (213) 740-0061 Fax: (213) 740-0056 e-mail: sherman@usc.edu Award#: N000149710810

## LONG-TERM GOALS

My long term goal is to contribute to our understanding of fluid-sediment interaction in coastal environments. Of particular interest to me are the topographical expressions of nearshore flow characteristics, especially the development of bedforms and beach cusps. I am also interested in understanding the dynamics of coastal aeolian systems.

# **OBJECTIVES**

The primary objective of this project is to obtain the requisite hydrodynamic and morphologic measurements to distinguish between a system self-organization or an edge wave origin for beach cusps. The experiment was designed to measure waves and currents in the surf zone immediately adjacent to a gravel beach foreshore, to measure the morphological evolution of that foreshore, and to measure swash and slope characteristics. The resulting data should allow for an unambiguous test of the competing hypotheses.

# **APPROACH**

Seven flow meters and eleven pressure transducers, forming 3 alongshore and 2 cross-shore transects, were deployed on the nearshore sea bed to capture wave and current data. Swash hydrodynamics and excursion dimensions were monitored by a video camera and related parameters will be obtained by video image analysis. The gravel foreshore was graded into a planar configuration and subsequent cusp development was monitored. Beach topographical changes were surveyed by an engineering level and an EDM. Foreshore pebbles were sampled. Through analysis of hydrodynamic data, longshore periodicity of the wave run up, offshore structure and the phase relationship of the orbital velocities of horizontal currents components and water surface elevations are obtained.

## WORK COMPLETED

The field experiment was carried out on Slievebane Beach at Malin Head, Ireland in June 3 - 19, 1997. Preliminary examination of the resulting data indicates that the experiment was a success.

The sensors and the data acquisition system worked well. Hydrodynamic data and video image data during active formation of beach cusps from the graded plane beach were obtained. Reliable beach topographies were surveyed. Hydrodynamic data are calibrated and preliminary analysis of hydrodynamic data (e.g., spectral analysis) has been nearly finished. Beach topographies have been mapped. Sediment size and shape analysis is complete. Video image analysis just started.

# **RESULTS**

Fully-developed beach cusps were formed during the two high tide period on June 19 when a medium storm wave and the Spring tide coincided. The first-set cusps (three cusps in the monitoring area with spacing of 7.4 m, 8.4 m, and 7.0 m) were formed from the plane gravel foreshore during the morning high tide. The second-set cusps developed again on the regraded beach during the evening high tide period. The slope of the graded foreshore ranged from 0.15 to 0.20.

The average horizontal excursion distance of run up (from breaking point to the swash front) was 6.2 m and the significance distance (the highest 1/3) was 9.5 m. The incident wave period was 12 seconds, which shows a sharp peak in the spectra for u, v, and  $\eta$ . The next peak in v and  $\eta$  spectra is at about 40 seconds. The phase between u and v is near  $\pi/2$ , u and  $\eta$  is -0.7 $\pi$  (or 0.3 $\pi$ ), and u and  $\eta$  is also -0.7 $\pi$  (or 0.3 $\pi$ ) for the 12-second incident waves.

We are still at stage of reconstructing the wave fields from the hydrodynamic data. Preliminary results suggest that no single edge wave form will match the cusp spacing according to the standing edge wave model.

# **IMPACT/APPLICATIONS**

It is too soon to project the applications of the results of this experiment.

#### RELATED PROJECTS

During the experimental deployment, several sets of data were obtained form a shore normal instrument array. These data will be used to evaluate characteristics of wave shoaling and breaking on a near-planar slope.

#### REFERENCES

No publications have resulted from this experiment. Stay tuned!